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ABSTRACT

This report describes the resources of the State Library of Ohio's Genealogy Collection and the services provided to its patrons. The genealogy collection is a non-circulating collection of approximately 14,000 volumes and 15,000 microforms and includes the following broad spectrum of resources: (1) self-help books; (2) family genealogies; (3) Ohio resources (marriage and cemetery records, county histories, church records, wills, atlases and gazetteers, Bible and family records, Ohio Genealogical Society Chapter newsletters, tax records, Daughters of the American Revolution records); (4) census records (Ohio, United States, slave schedules, Ohio and U.S. census indexes, census search aids); (5) non-population schedules; (6) International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.); (7) war records (Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, World War I, pensions); (8) periodicals; (9) land records; (10) ship passenger lists; (11) pamphlet file; (12) map and family charts; (13) name and place indexes; (14) coats-of-arms; and (15) other state resources and standard sources. Coverage of the collection focuses on the 17 states that preceded Ohio into statehood, particularly Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The collection may be accessed on-site via the library's online catalog or searched nationally through OCLC. Also provided in this document are descriptions of the collections in the state library's reference and documents departments, addresses of statewide genealogy facilities and other genealogy sources located in Columbus (Ohio), and an explanation of the collection development philosophy of the genealogy section. (MAB)

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Occasional Paper

Genealogy: Helping You Climb Your Family Tree

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The State Library of Ohio

Series 3, No. 2, September 1990

IR 053 547

Genealogy: Helping You Climb Your Family Tree

September 1990

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An area of library service that has received increased attention over the years has been the provision of genealogical services. This Occasional Paper will describe the resources of the State Library of Ohio's Genealogy Collection and the services provided to its patrons.

Overview

Collection

The State Library's Genealogy Collection is a non-circulating collection of approximately 14,000 volumes and 15,000 microforms. The collection is comprised of a broad spectrum of resources including census microfilms, census indexes, family genealogies, county histories, vital records, and how-to-do-it books. Since Ohio is often called "The Gateway to the West," coverage of the collection focuses on the 17 states that preceded Ohio into statehood, particulary, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

The open stack collection is staffed by three staff members during library operation hours Monday through Thursday, 8-5, and Friday, 9-5. The State Library is centrally located in downtown Columbus at 65 S. Front Street, Room 308, Columbus, Ohio 43266-0334.

On-site access to the collecton is via the computerized library catalog, LCS (Library Control System) while access on a national level is available through OCLC. LCS can be searched using author's names, book titles, subject headings, or a combination of author and title. The system is a shared catalog with Ohio State University's libraries, Ohio Historical Society, and the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. The OCLC system can be searched using author, title, and a combination of author and title. OCLC subject searching is available via EPIC. The State Library of Ohio is looking forward to having access to the EPIC search system in the near future. The genealogy staff uses OCLC to locate titles in other libraries when that material is not available locally. Many major genealogy libraries and historical societies participate in OCLC so it is a valuable avenue for information referral and interlibrary loan as well as letting others know of the State Library's genealogical holdings.

As a general rule, all genealogical books are cataloged including the genealogical periodicals and rare book items. Microforms

and pamphlet materials are not cataloged. Several years ago the State Library switched from Dewey Decimal classification to the Library of Congress system, which provides for more specific placement of materials.

Microform Equipment

Although the microfilm census records are not cataloged, the collection is easily accessible through a year-by-year arrangement and grouped by states. Currently, the department has ten microfilm machines--eight reader-printers and two readers. The machine inventory also includes access to a microfiche reader-printer and a microcard machine for a limited number of opaque card items.

Services

Not all of our patrons are able to access the genealogy collection in person; subsequently, the Genealogy Section does offer limited research through correspondence. This letter policy allows the staff to check one family name in one Ohio county per letter. All alphabetical or indexed, printed sources will be checked for that county as well as any other sources relevant to the question. Microfilms are not searched. The patron is notifed through a form letter that reports the results of research. If material is found that may relate to their family, the fee for copying is stated and a Certificate of Copyright Compliance is sent. This Certificate states the titles of the books and page numbers and releases the library from copyright enfringement responsibilities. Upon receipt of this signed form and the proper payment, the appropriate photocopies are sent. The Genealogy Section does not bill for any work done. Only the fees for photocopying are charged: $1.00 for one to five pages and 20¢ for each additional page. In 1989 over 5,000 pages of photocopying were provided in response to 1,750 letters.

Patrons can also receive assistance by telephone, but these requests must of necessity be very specific. If the request becomes involved, it will be treated as a letter and will be answered as correspondence.

Service to in-house patrons is governed by a philosophy of easy accessibility. The open stack arrangement facilitates this concept greatly. The ability to browse through titles arranged either by family name or geographic areas enables the researcher to explore and discover on their own with less assistance from the

staff. This enables the staff to provide more help to those who need it, as well as devoting time to other duties. Several helpful "keys" have been developed to assist the researchers. There are portable maps of the room, a census holdings list with a finding guide, Soundex coding cards, Name Index, and signs and labels everywhere. Another access point is non-restrictive, self-service photocopying at 10¢ per page. The Genealogy Section has been fortunate in not having to limit access to copying materials. If a reseacher can carry it to the machine and is willing to pay for it, they can copy anything. To facilitate high volume copying (entire book), the by-pass key is used and payment is made to the deposit box.

Finally, the foundation of the service philosophy is that the staff is very accessible. Although the genealogist is not often the average librarian's favorite patron, they are our only patrons, our bread and butter. Thus, a friendly smile and a helpful attitude are always on display. If the library does not have the information, the staff always will refer them to another information source.

Patrons

Now who are these patrons? Why do they pursue their family histories, making genealogy America's fourth favorite hobby, behind coin and stamp collecting and gardening. (Some surveys show genealogy as number one.) Over the years I have noticed several groups of patrons emerging. First and foremost, the majority of researchers are tracing their family because of personal interest and to determine a sense of their past, their roots. The family tree makes history more personal and meaningful and is something that can be passed on to their children. A second group are those who trace their lineages in order to gain membership into patriotic groups that require proof of ancestry to a particular era. Daughters of the American Revolution, First Families of Ohio, and Colonial Dames XVII Century are examples of such groups. Another large contingent of researchers are the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) who trace their families for religious reasons. People trace their roots because they are adopted or are trying to find a missing relative. Another group trace their family history to determine medical history or for legal reasons (inheritance). Finally, there is a core of professional researchers who research for a fee.

Collection and Resources

In order to serve this diverse patron group, the State Library has developed a genealogical collection that touches many areas and types of materials.

Self-Help Books

The extensive how-to-do-it section offers a wide format of information sources from the basic introductory guides:

- How to Climb Your Family Tree: Genealogy for Beginners, Harriet Stryker-Rodda
- Searching for Your Ancestors, Gilbert H. Doane and James C. Bell
- The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, Val D. Greenwood
- How to Find Your Family Roots, Timothy F. Beard

to the more advanced research aides such as:

- THE SOURCE: A Guidebook of American Genealogy, Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny
- Compendium of Historical Sources: The How and Where of American Genealogy, Ronald A. Bremer
- Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standards of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship, and Family History, Noel C. Stevenson.

To assist research in a particular state or region, the collection contains books such as:

- North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History, Helen F. M. Leary and Maurice R. Stirewalt
- Virginia Genealogical Research, Dr. George K. Schweitzer
- Pennsylvania Area Key, Florence Clint.

Naturally, the Genealogy Section has all the Ohio finding aids from Ruth Douthit's "Ohio Resources for Genealogists with Some References for Genealogical Searching in Ohio" to the department's publication "County by County in Ohio Genealogy" to all of Carol Bell's publications such as "Ohio Genealogical Guide" and "Ohio Guide to Genealogical Sources." A good example of a regional finding aid would be Ralph A. Crandall's "Genealogical Research in New England."

When research reaches an international level, the State Library can also provide assistance. The State Library does not have in-depth records for foreign countries; it tries to purchase finding guides instead. English research is discussed in Joy Moulton's "Genealogical Resources in English Repositories" and "Genealogical Research in England and Wales," David E. Gardner. The German element is reflected in "Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research," Clifford Neal Smith and "German Immigration to America in the 19th Century: A Genealogists Guide," Maralyn A. Wellauer.

Generally, when international material is purchased for the library, it concerns England, Germany, or Ireland. However, there are handbooks for almost any country in the collection. Representative titles in this area would include:

- Cradled in Sweden, Carl-Erik Johansson
- Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage, George R. Ryskamp
- The Canadian Genealogical Handbook, Eric Jonasson

When research progresses to a specific library, individual library guides and inventories are available. Examples of these books would be:

- Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives
- A Genealogist's Guide to the Allen County Public Library Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Karen B. Cavanaugh
- The Library: A Guide to the LDS Family History Library, Johni Cerny and Wendy Elliott
- Guide to Local and Family History at the Newberry Library, Peggy Sinko.

State inventories include:

- Inventory of Kentucky Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, 1852-1910
- Marriage Records in the Virginia State Library: A Reseacher's Guide, John Vogt and T. William Kethley, Jr.
- A Guide to the Index Holdings at the Hall of Records (Maryland).

Ethnic genealogy received a major boost from Alex Haley's "Roots." Sources for black genealogy are more numerous than previously. "Black Genesis," James Rose is a good starting point. Other ethnic groups are represented in the collection by titles such as "Finding Our Fathers: A Guidebook to Jewish Genealogy,"

Dan Rottenberg and "Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value," E. Kay Kirkham. Research methods for several ethnic groups are discussed in "Ethnic Genealogy: A Research Guide," Jessie Smith.

Another category of how-to-do-it books is the very specialized subject areas. For example, much publishing is being done in the area of computer applications to genealogy. The Genealogy Section has limited purchases in this area, but does own "Computer Genealogy: A Guide to Research Through High Technology," Paul A. Andereck and Richard A. Pence and "Tracing your Roots by Computers," Joanna D. Posey. Several of the genealogy periodicals carry genealogy computing columns which supplement these books nicely.

The how-to-do-it section has books that tell researchers how to write a family history ("Write it Right: A Manual for Writing Family Histories and Genealogies," Donald R. Barnes and Richard S. Lackey) or how to interview individuals ("How to Tape Instant Oral Biographies," William Zimmerman). Even the new technology is represented by "Video Family Portraits: the User Friendly Guide to Video Taping Your Family History, Stories, and Memories," Rob Huberman.

Of course, the backbone of this section is the many local and national genealogical directories. Ohio addresses can be found in books such as:

- o Directory of Ohio Libraries, The State Library of Ohio
- o Chapter Directory, The Ohio Genealogical Society
- o Directory of Historical Organizations in Ohio, Ohio Historical Society.

National organizations can be found in:

- o Meyer's Directory of Genealogical Societies in the U.S.A. and Canada
- o Family Associations, Societies, and Reunions, A Comprehensive Listing, Summit Publications (updated by the listing in "Genealogical Helper")
- o Directory of Historical Agencies in North America, American Association for State and Local History.

P. William Filby's "Directory of American Libraries with Genealogy or Local History Collections" is the newest directory in this field. Naturally, there is access to the ALA library directory

as well as major telephone books and "Encyclopedia of Associations."

Finally, "The Handy Book for Genealogists," (Everton) is a wonderful all-around research aid. If you could buy only one how-to-do-it book, this book would be the candidate because it is considered The Bible among genealogists. The book contains addresses, maps, and printed sources for each state and county of the U.S. as well as selected foreign countries.

An extension of the how-to-do-it area are the ancestry charts and the family group sheets that are available for the researchers. The staff uses these as visual aides to assist beginning genealogists. Many times the staff is able to assign the beginner "homework" using these forms as the start of their research. There is good public relations value from these handouts.

In summary, the how-to-do-it section is very extensive and a valuable part of the genealogy collection. It is the State Library's greatest resource for information referral, which the staff strongly believes is the key to good genealogy service. The collection is also a primary source for staff education. Thus, these books are useful both to the patrons and the staff alike. It is money well spent to develop a strong how-to-do-it section.

Family Genealogies

A published family genealogy is the end product for many researchers and can be the starting point for the new researcher. Family histories number about 4,000 in the State Library's collection and are being added weekly as donated items. All family histories are cataloged for the collection; therefore, access is possible through LCS and OCLC. A Name Index card file is maintained, which includes cards for each of the major family names mentioned in these books. This file enables researchers to check for families that might otherwise be overlooked. For example, a book on the Smith family contains information on the Brown family. But a researcher might not locate this Brown information by browsing in a Smith family book unless they check the Name Index.

Since printed family genealogies are a good source of information, the ability to locate a book already done on the family is important. The collection contains several bibliographic tools to assist the researcher in identifying titles. Two pioneer efforts to identify family genealogies were "The American Genealogist,

Being a Catalogue of Family Histories . . . Published in America from 1771 to Date," 1900, Joel Munsell's Sons and "Index to American Genealogies; and to Genealogical Material . . . ." 1900 with supplement to 1908, Joel Munsell's Sons. The premiere bibliography is "Genealogies in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography," edited by Marion J. Kaminkow. The main volumes along with the supplement and complement lists over 23,000 family histories found in the Library of Congress. Another major genealogical library in Washington, D.C. has published a listing of their family histories called "Library Catalog/National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Finally, "Genealogical and Local History Books in Print," Netti Schreiner-Yantis not only lists over 1,000 family histories but also supplies purchasing information.

Once a title has been identified, a check of the collection to locate the book is in order. If the State Library does not own the book, the staff will check the OCLC system to provide other library locations for the patron. They can then try to borrow the book on interlibrary loan or visit the library themselves to use the book.

Many times a family history is so relevant to the research or as part of the preservation of the history to be handed down, a copy of the book is required. However, this can be difficult because generally a limited number of family histories are published as they are not money generators. There are basically three options available when trying to purchase a family history. The first is an attempt to purchase through the author or the publisher. Whenever a family history becomes a part of the collection, the address of the author is placed in the book. The second alternative is to pursue the book through book dealers who specialize in buying and selling genealogies. Their addresses can be located in several publishing directories, but the major dealers are Goodspeeds and the New England Historic Genealogical Society, both in Boston and Tuttle Antiquarian Books, Inc. of Rutland, Vermont. The third option is to photocopy the entire book. This avenue is generally the cheapest and easiest, especially for extremely old family histories.

Ohio Resources

Marriage and Cemetery Records

The bulk of the State Library's Ohio genealogy resources are devoted to vital records--marriage and death records in particular, with a few birth records. The basis of these records began with the

work of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) who abstracted courthouse marriage records and read tombstone inscriptions to be published and donated to various libraries. The marriage records generally cover 1803-1865 with some counties continuing into the 20th century. The cemetery inscriptions vary as to years of coverage but usually cover the early to late 1800's.

A useful tool when researching cemeteries is the Ohio Genealogical Society's "Ohio Cemeteries." This 1978 publication locates Ohio cemeteries according to county and township. If a record of the burials is known, that source is listed, but these listings are limited. The staff has supplemented this book by annotating those cemeteries for which the Genealogy Section has the burial records. The annotations indicate the title of the book that contains the burials and the page number where they are to be found. The staff has further supplemented this book with additional cemeteries that have been located that are not noted in their book. Locations of the burial lists are included. The Ohio Genealogical Society has published an entensive supplement to their original edition.

County Histories

Another major component of the Ohio genealogy resources are the county and city histories. The collection has at least one history for each of the 88 Ohio counties. Many have indexes which were originally done by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The county histories have since been incorporated into the reprints sponsored by the local Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) chapters. These chapters have also been publishing the 20th century version of the "mugbooks," county histories containing the photographs of families who paid for the privilege of inclusion, that proliferated between 1875 and 1930. County residents are solicited for family history information to be included in a new county history. Of course, these county histories provide useful information, but information that should be verified. These county histories are supplemented by the 91 reels of microfilm found in the "County Histories of the 'Old Northwest'" that covers 305 county histories, biographical records, and atlases, many of which are not duplicated in print form in the collection.

The major locating tool for all county histories is "A Bibliography of American County Histories," P. William Filby. This book was an update of Clarence Peterson's "Consolidated Bibliography of County Histories in 50 States in 1961."

Church Records

Church records are the next best resource for birth, marriage, and death data other than the court records. But church records are difficult to locate. The State Library has limited Ohio church records and histories. The best source for locating church records is "A Survey of American Church Records: Major and Minor Denominations Before 1880-1890," E. Kay Kirkham. A WPA Ohio Church survey is available at the Ohio Historical Society. Hopefully, there will be more publications similar to Edna Kanely's "Directory of Maryland Church Records," which is an excellent source for locating Maryland church records.

Wills

Wills show family relationships and family property as handed down through probate. The State Library has limited abstracts of county wills. A few have been abstracted by the DAR while some have been published in various Ohio genealogy periodicals and newsletters. The starting point to research Ohio wills is Carol Bell's "Ohio Will Index: 1800-1850." She is currently working on an 1851-1900 edition. This book indexes wills by name for Ohio during the time indicated and gives an exact source for the will, estate, or abstract. There are a few Ohio counties that have published similar indexes.

Atlases and Gazeteers

County atlases are useful to the genealogist for many reasons. Atlases provide county history, locations of churches, schools, cemeteries, ownership of property, and names and locations of places. They provide a visual perspective of the county at a particular moment in time. The State Library has an extensive collection of Ohio atlases, supplemented by the "County Histories of the 'Old Northwest'" microfilm set mentioned earlier. "The Mapping of Ohio," Thomas H. Smith provides a good bibliography of Ohio county atlases.

While atlases provide a visual picture of town locations, a gazetteer or post office directory can give a verbal description of a former township, county, stream, or village. The Genealogy Section has several global gazetteers such as:

- o Lippincott's New Gazetteer of the World, 1906
- o A New Universal Gazetteer, 1832
- o A New and Complete Statistical Gazetteer of the United States of America, 1853.

The collection has an 1856 and 1859 U.S. Post Office Directory as well as 1833 and 1839 Ohio gazetteers. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources has published three "Place Name Directories" for southern, southeastern, and northeastern Ohio.

Bible and Family Records

Records originating from the family are valuable sources of genealogical information. Although the State Library does not collect actual Bibles, it does have many abstracts due to the efforts of the Daughters of American Revolution. These records are usually filed according to county and are indexed in the Name Index and "Master Index" to be discussed later.

Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletters

A relatively new source of genealogical information for the collection are the newsletters published by the local OGS chapters. These newsletters are full of valuable county information/ records, advice, and genealogical news and activities. The Genealogy Section receives over 67 newsletters which were solicited from the chapters. Many times these can be obtained on an exchange basis if your organization publishes a newsletter.

Tax Records

Tax records are useful as documentation that a family owned property in a particular location and paid taxes on it. Thus, they are quite often used as substitutes for census records that do not exist or were destroyed. Many tax records pre-date the 1790 Federal census.

The Genealogy Section's holdings of tax records are dated prior to 1850. The Ohio 1810 list is particularly valuable since the 1810 Ohio census was destroyed. This tax list serves as a useful substitute for that census. Gerald Petty provided an invaluable service by arranging this tax list in alphabetical order. He has done similar listings for the 1825 and 1835 Ohio Tax Duplicates as well. Esther Powell's "Early Ohio Tax Records" offers a variety of years for various Ohio counties.

Daughters of the American Revolution

The core of the State Library's early genealogical collection began with the contributions of the Ohio Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through the dedicated work of the

local Ohio chapters many hours were spent in courthouses abstracting and copying vital records. Cemeteries were located and tombstones copied for preservation. Church records and family Bibles were copied. All of these were typed and sent to their National Library in Washington, D.C. and the State Library of Ohio received copies as the Ohio depository for Ohio DAR publications. The State Library has agreed to maintain these materials and have them bound for the researchers. Through these efforts the collection has many substantial compilations of local records.

To tap this vast amount of information, the DAR created a "Master Index" in 1985. This publication is an index by family name and locality of the Ohio DAR materials. Without such an index much time was required to dig through a volume entitled, for example, "Miscellaneous Ohio Family Bible Records," in order to determine if there was any information on a particular family. The department's Name Index file provided some assistance, but the "Master Index" answers the question faster. The staff has annotated copies of this index with call numbers to facilitate searching.

Census Records

Ohio

Records discussed thus far have been printed records. But there is a vast source of information in microfilm format, such as the census records. Some of the most heavily used materials in the collection are the Ohio census films of 1820 to 1910. The decennial census provides a wealth of genealogical information, particularly after the 1850 schedule when all members of the household were named, and their ages, sex, occupations, and race were given. Even later schedules indicate birthplace of the family members and the number of years they have lived in America.

The Federal government undertook this enormous but important task every ten years beginning in 1790. Unfortunately, Ohio never officially took a state census. Ohio does have a quasi-state census that was taken by the counties between 1883 to 1911. These scattered Quadrennial Enumerations list male inhabitants over 21 years of age. The Ohio Historical Society has a collection of these schedules. Other states' state censuses can be identified through "State Censuses (1790-1948) An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses of Population Taken After the Year 1790 . . .," "State Censuses Records," by Ann S. Lainhart, and "The Source" which has a table listing state census schedules, 1623-1910 as well as an extensive bibliography of census sources.

United States

The Genealogy Section's holdings of the census for the rest of the country is fairly extensive. All the existing 1790 census in the "Heads of Families" books and all other states from their earliest year to 1850 are available . The 1860 census is available for Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virgina. The 1870 Kentucky census was recently added. The goal is to slowly acquire all years for all states. Naturally, the State Library will purchase all Ohio censuses as they become available after the 72 year protective status of the Privacy Act expires.

The 1890 U.S. census was virtually destroyed by a fire in 1921. All that survived is contained on five reels--three reels of census and two index reels. The Genealogy Section has the 1890 U.S. census. Unfortunately, Ohio only has five families listed in 1890.

The department has available the forms for requesting census records after 1920 which are still protected by the Privacy Act. If a census for a state between 1860 to 1910 is not available, the patron is referred to other libraries with holdings or to rental sources.

Slave Schedules

A census of the slaves was done in 1850 and 1860. These schedules list only the owner of the slaves and the number of slaves according to their sex and age. No slaves are named. The State Library owns the 1850 slave schedules for the 15 slaveholding states.

Census Indexes--Ohio

Because the census schedules are not arranged in alphabetical order, a census index makes the job of locating a family on the microfilm much easier. While the census is arranged as the families lived, the index lists the heads of households in one alphabet, provides the county and township where they lived, and most importantly, gives the page number on the microfilm where that family is to be found. Instead of scanning pages of film looking for the name, the researcher can focus on a page number and save time.

The State Library of Ohio was a pioneer in using the computer and keypunch cards to produce a printed census index. In 1963, the 1820 Census Index was published listing over 99,600

names in 831 pages. The 1830 index followed in 1964 covering over 148,000 names in two volumes. An Indiana woman undertook the job of indexing the 1840 Ohio census while the Ohio Family Historians lead by Lida Harshman produced the 1850 and 1860 Ohio Census Indexes. The Ohio 1870 census is not completely indexed. Indexes for about 20 Ohio counties are currently available. All of these indexes are an important part of the collection.

The 1880 census was indexed on microfilm and was called the Soundex. This unique indexing method placed family names that sounded phonetically alike under a numeric code, consisting of the first letter in the surname and three numbers. All surnames that sounded the same would be grouped under the Soundex Code Number regardless of the spelling. For example, under the Soundex Code of M-200 one would find the family names of McGee, McKee, Meese, and Mege. All are different surnames, but all sound phonetically the same. The Soundex is invaluable for locating all households when trying to conquer the idiosyncrasies of spelling and handwriting.

When the family is located, the Soundex card provides a wealth of family information. But most important it gives the volume, enumeration district, sheet number, and line number on the schedule where the family will be found.

The only problem with the 1880 Soundex is that it is not a complete index. Only families with children under the age of ten were indexed. The Ohio Genealogical Society is hoping to remedy this gap by completing the 1880 Index for all of Ohio.

On the other hand, the 1900 Soundex is complete as is the 1910 Miracode (same system, but a name change for the index). The State Library has reels of the indexes for Ohio 1880, 1900, and 1910. (Remember, the 1890 census was destroyed.)

Census Indexes--United States

The majority of the U.S. census of states other than Ohio are indexed by the primary publisher of census indexes, Accelerated Indexing Systems International, Inc. (AISI). The State Library has purchased all AISI indexes available for the census microfilms owned. Coverage is thorough from the early years to 1850. AISI is slowly producing indexes in both print and microfiche format for the years after 1850. The State Library is buying any 1860 indexes in print format as AISI publishes them for those states' census microfilms we own.

These indexes provide the same useful information to help facilitate census searching by providing the county, township, ward or district, and microfilm page number. However, the heavy reliance on computer assistance in production sometimes results in small print and mistakes.

Census Search Aids

In addition to the census indexes, the State Library has several other search aids to help the genealogist when using the censuses. The Genealogy Section's census holdings are listed in a booklet "The State Library of Ohio Genealogical Microfilm Holdings" which has a prominent place on the microfilm cabinets. Not only is it a holdings list, but it also is a locator list. For each state Census microfilm, the years owned and the file drawer where it is filed is shown. All drawers are assigned a number, which is indicated on this holdings list. This list also shows other microfilm holdings in the collection. Another item found on the microfilm cabinet is the card with the Soundex coding rules, explanations, and examples.

Another helpful census aid is "City, County, Town and Township Index to the 1850 Federal Census Schedules" edited by J. Carlyle Parker. This book tells the researcher which box of film will contain the city, county, town or township they need. Often a county may be contained in several boxes and the National Archives has not provided detailed labeling information for the boxes. Thus, if the researcher needs to find Patton township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he is faced with a choice of five boxes. This index solves the problem by telling him he needs box number 747. "United States Census Key 1850, 1860, 1870" by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. is a similar guide as is "Key to the 1880 U.S. Federal Census . . ." by the U.S./Canada Reference Staff.

Another frequent problem encountered when researching census records is boundary changes. The family may have stayed in one area for years or decades but the township or county boundaries could have changed by being eliminated, merged, having a name change, or becoming another county altogether.

There are several books that will help trace boundary changes. The aforementioned "Handy Book for Genealogists" has listings of all counties in the U.S. showing dates of creation and parent counties where the original land was taken to form the county.

A visualization of changes in county boundaries is offered in "Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920" by William

Thorndale and William Dollarhide. The old county boundaries are superimposed over the modern day boundaries for all states for each of the census years.

Ohio boundary changes are discussed in the standard reference, "Evolution of Ohio County Boundaries" by Randolph C. Downes. He offers detailed descriptions of the formation and changes in all the Ohio counties prior to statehood until about 1888. His book also has a few maps showing the boundaries at certain times in history. Another approach to Ohio boundaries is found in W. Louis Phillips "Jurisdictional Histories for Ohio's Eighty-Eight Counties, 1788-1985." His book gives the jurisdictional history of each county in chronological order from the beginning to present times.

The Genealogy Section also offers census heading sheets that show the census columns for each census year. Researchers can record the information from the microfilm to the sheets. The search request form to order a census search after 1910 from the Bureau of the Census is also available.

If the State Library does not own the census microfilm required, the staff either refers the patron to another library where they can request the film on interlibrary loan, or recommends libraries that own the required census. The patron could also purchase the census microfilm. The State Library has the appropriate National Archives film catalogs with ordering information. The staff can also check "Researcher's Guide to U.S. Census Availability, 1790-1910" by Ann B. Hamilton to verify the existence of censuses.

Non-Population Schedules

The Genealogy Section has holdings for the Ohio non-population schedules of mortality, agricultural, and industrial schedules.

The Ohio mortality schedules list persons dying in the 12 months before May 31 of the census year. The Genealogy Section has the microfilm schedules for 1850 Hamilton to Wyandot counties, 1860 for all Ohio counties, and 1880 for Adams to Geauga counties. All other years and counties have been lost or destroyed. The 1850 schedule is also available in print form from AISI. The schedules give the name of the deceased, age, sex, state of birth, month of death, and cause of death.

The Ohio agricultural schedules provide names of farmers, types of crops, livestock owned, acreage, and other information related to farming. The State Library has 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 for most of the counties.

The Ohio industrial schedules give information on number of employees and machines, value of production, wages paid, and other details for companies. These schedules cover the same years as the agricultural census but coverage of counties is more limited. Arrangement of these films is by county then by township with no index.

International Genealogical Index (I.G.I)

The 1988 I.G.I. is a 9,232 microfiche set containing family data on 121 million names as submitted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Names are arranged geographically and converage is worldwide.

War Records

Although the State Library does not maintain files of actual service records or pensions, it has resources that assist the researcher in identifying military service.

Revolutionary War

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Ohio undertook the task of compiling the records of the Ohio soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War and are buried in Ohio. The result of over 25 years of research is the 3 volume "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio" listing over 8,000 soldiers. Information provided in these rosters varies from soldier to soldier, but generally will include rank, company, regiment, place of burial, birth date, and sometimes names of wives, children, and parents.

On a national scale, the "DAR Patriot Index" identifies revolutionary patriots who have been verified by the DAR. Information provided includes patriot's date of birth and death, wife's or husband's name, rank or type of service, and state of residence or service. Over 200,000 patriots are listed in the 2 volumes and the 1982 supplement. Volume III is a spouse index.

The 166 volume "Lineage Book DAR" is a collection of information found in the application papers of over 166,000 DAR

members. The line of descent is given to the Revolutionary patriot. Thus, information is given concerning births, deaths, marriage, and military service. Each volume is indexed by the DAR member's name and there is a four volume index arranged by the patriot's name.

The last major Revolutionary War resource is the four volume "Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots" by Patricia L. Hatcher. These books list the grave locations of over 58,500 patriots as reported by the DAR in their Annual Reports as found in the U.S. Senate Documents and also provide a name index.

The State Library has rosters for many of its covered states as well as self-help books for researching this war.

War of 1812

The Genealogy Section's resources for this war are not as extensive as for other wars. Ohio has an indexed roster published by the Ohio Adjutant General.

The Ohio Society of the U.S. Daughters of 1812 has compiled several volumes of grave location forms from 1939-1974, which are on deposit at this library. Forms for 1975-1987 are being gathered and bound for future deposit here. These grave location forms ask for the soldier's name, service and rank, birth date and place, marriage information, death date and place, etc. Many forms are filled out completely while others are sparse. The Daughters have recently published a revised cumulative index to these 5,197 grave records entitled, "Index to the Grave Records of Servicemen of the War of 1812, State of Ohio."

Civil War

Ohio's participation in this war along with the War with Mexico is covered by the 12 volume "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866," by the Roster Commission. The volumes are arranged by regiment and company, but there is a name index. Information given pertains to the soldier's name, rank, company, regiment, age, date of entry, length of service, and remarks.

The men known as the Squirrel Hunters, who defended Cincinnati, also have a roster with index done by Gerald M. Petty.

Another research source for Civil War Ohioans is the "1890 Ohio Special Census Schedules: Civil War Union Veterans and Their Widows." These microfilms are arranged by county, then by the name of the survivor. Other information includes name of widow, rank, company, regiment, date of enlistment, discharge, and length of service. The Genealogy Section has the Ohio schedule. An index for some southern counties is available.

"Ohio in the War: Her Statesmen, Her Generals, and Soldiers" by Whitelaw Reid in two volumes gives brief regimental histories and biographies on Ohio generals.

The State Library has many regimental histories of Ohio and the other states as well as their Civil War rosters. These volumes are shelved in the stacks but there is an in-house bibliography entitled "A List of the Civil War and Spanish-American War Regimental Histories and Adjutant-General's Report in the Stacks of The State Library of Ohio." This list is arranged by state, then by regiment number. Another aid for identifying regimental histories is "Regimental Publications and Personal Narratives of the Civil War: A Checklist" by Charles E. Dornbusch. This bibliography lists histories for Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

World War I

World War I is covered by "The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines in the World War 1917-18," 23 volumes, Ohio Adjutant General. Volumes 1 to 19 covers the Army, volume 20 to 21, the Navy, and volume 22, the Marines while 23 is an addenda. The soldiers are listed alphabetically by name. Information provided includes address, age, rank, discharge date, and related facts.

Pensions

Although the State Library of Ohio does not have copies of the actual pension records, it has a few books that will help the genealogist locate pension information. For example, "Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives" lists over 80,000 pensions while War of 1812 pensions are listed in "Index to War of 1812 Pension Files" by Virgil D. White. Using the information provided from these books, the researcher

may request copies from the National Archives where all the pension files are kept. The Genealogy Section has available National Archives Trust Fund Form 80, which is used to request copies of pensions and war records.

The five volume set, "Senate Executive Document 84, Parts 1-5, 47th Congress, 2nd Session," shows pensioners living in the United States as of January 1, 1883. The majority of the individuals listed are Civil War veterans or their widows with some War of 1812 listings. W. Louis Phillips' book "Index to Ohio Pensioners of 1883" is particularly useful in accessing the Ohio information including: pension certificate number, name of pensioner, post-office address, reason for pension, monthly rate of pension, and beginning date of the pension.

The U.S. government required the Secretary of War to collect pension information in various years. The State Library of Ohio has the lists in its collection for 1813, 1818, 1820, and 1835. The Ohio portion of the 1835 report has been reprinted in "Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Ohio before 1834," by Inez Waldenmaier. The Genealogy Section also has "Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Whose Claims for Pensions were Rejected, 1818-1831."

A recent addition is "Index to Old War Pension Files, 1815-1926" by Virgil D. White. These two volumes list claims based on death or disability during service between the end of the Revolutionary War and the beginning of the Civil War.

Periodicals

Genealogical periodicals are an often neglected source of information. Local records are often extracted along with family information and genealogical advice. Currently, the State Library has about ten active subscriptions.

In addition to the Ohio Genealogical Society's local chapter newsletter mentioned earlier, we receive the OGS publications: "Ohio Records and Pioneer Families," "The Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter," and "The Report." The Genealogy Section has holdings for several other Ohio publications that are no longer published, but nevertheless are rich sources of information. These publications include: "The 'Old Northwest' Genealogical Quarterly," 1898-1911, "Ohio Genealogical Quarterly," 1937-1944, and last but not least, "Gateway to the West," 1968-1978.

At the national level, the State Library subscribes to:

- o The Genealogical Helper
- o National Genealogical Society Quarterly
- o The New England Historial Genealogical Register
- o Heritage Quest

Genealogy periodicals that cover research in Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, and Virginia are also available.

The mass of information found in these periodicals is valuable only if the information is easily accessible through indexing. Fortunately, there has been good indexing of genealogy periodicals in recent years. Most of the periodicals mentioned above have their own annual indexes.

The library has several genealogical periodical indexes that provide surname, locality, or subject areas. Donald Lines Jacobus' "Index to Genealogical Periodicals" was a pioneer in the endeavor to tap genealogy periodical literature. His three volume index has been revised and reprinted by Carl Boyer.

"Genealogical Periodical Annual Index" is an annual index that covers over 272 periodicals in the 1987 edition, providing over 11,000 citations. The State Library has 1974-1987.

A more focused index is Kip Sperry's "Index to Genealogical Periodical, 1960-1977." Covering 88 periodicals, he indexes periodical articles published between January 1960 and December 1977.

Currently, there is a heightened awareness of periodical information because of the publication of "PERiodical Source Index, 1986" by the Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Department. This annual publication indexes the extensive journal collection at this major genealogy facility. A massive 16 volume retrospective index is planned to cover 1847 to 1985. When this index is finished, over 1400 journals will be indexed.

At the local level, the Ohio genealogical periodicals are being indexed by Carol Willsey Bell in her "Ohio Genealogical Periodical Index: A County Guide." The 6th edition provides cumulative indexing to all previous editions and indexes over 104 publications. The index shows material that covers Ohio in general and articles that pertain to each county. The final section indexes Bible and family records.

Land Records

Another excellent genealogical source is land records which yield information about family relationships, establish residence, and lead to other sources of information such as tax records, military service, or deeds. Another positive aspect of land records research is that most records have some type of indexing.

A general overview of this subject is provided in "Ohio Lands: A Short History," Ohio Auditor of State. This 54-page booklet details the history of Ohio lands, discusses the various land offices, the surveying system, and related information. It concludes with a good bibliography.

The early land transactions in Ohio are covered by several publications such as Marie Taylor Clark's "Ohio Lands: Chillicothe Land Office, 1800-1829" and "Ohio Lands: South of the Indian Boundary Line." Ellen T. and David A. Berry have published:

- Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southeastern Ohio, 1800-1840 (Marietta Land Office)
- Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in Southwestern Ohio, 1800-1840 (Cincinnati Land Office)
- Early Ohio Settlers: Purchasers of Land in East and East Central Ohio, 1800-1840

Finally, Carol Willsey Bell has published "Ohio Lands: Steubenville Land Office, 1800-1820."

Further Ohio land information is provided by Clifford Neal Smith in his "Federal Land Series." The series subtitle explains its purpose--a calendar of archival materials on the land patents issued by the U.S. government, with subject, tract, and name indexes. Volume 1 covers several Ohio land offices such as Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and Zanesville from 1788-1810. Volume 2 deals with special records of lands granted in the U.S. Military District of Ohio for service during the American Revolution. Volume 3 continues volume 1 from 1810-1814. Volume 4 is in two parts that cover land grants in the Virginia Military District of Ohio made to Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War. These books are arranged by survey number but there are several cross indexes.

The collection also has "Grassroots of America" by Phillip W. McMullin. This book indexes the nine volume subseries on private land claims found in the "American State Papers" covering 80,000 claims.

Ship Passenger Lists

The goal of many genealogists is to trace their family to the immigrant ancestor's port of arrival and then across the ocean to their native land. Ship passenger lists will often provide this information by listing families that travelled in groups to America. Family information could include names, age, sex, occupation, port of embarkation, name of ship, port of arrival, and date of arrival. An overview to this subject is provided by Michael Tepper in "American Passenger Arrival Records: A Guide to the Records of Immigrants Arriving at American Ports by Sail and Steam."

Other books by Tepper include:

- o Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Baltimore, 1820-1834
- o Passengers to America: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register
- o Immigrants to the Middle Colonies.

A major resource for researching passenger lists is P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer's "Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of 500,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States and Canada in Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries," 3 volumes. This massive index covers over 300 published passenger and immigration lists. Genealogists can check the passenger's name and the entry will tell age, place of arrival, year of arrival, source in which the list can be found, page number, and any accompanying passengers. Since its publication in 1981, there have been yearly supplements because new published sources are being found. With the 1990 supplement, the editors have listed over 1,775,000 people.

Publication of passenger lists has exploded in recent years. Harold Lancour identified published lists in his book "A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825." The latest revision by P. William Filby, "Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900", lists over 2,500 citations, providing another starting point when researching passenger arrivals.

Mr. Filby and Ira A. Glazier are editors of the projected 10-volume "Germans to America, Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850-1855." Over 700,000 names will appear when completed. The editors have decided to continue publishing these German passenger lists to include coverage to 1893, resulting in 49 additional volumes. Mr. Glazier was the co-editor of another major series, "The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851," 7 volumes. Both titles chronicle major influxes of immigrants in U.S. history.

Carl Boyer published a 4-volume set "Ship Passenger Lists." These books are a compilation of the ship passenger lists cited in Lancour's 1963 bibliography mentioned earlier. The volumes cover:

Vol. One - National and New England (1600-1825), Lancour's lists no. 1-71
Vol. Two - New York and New Jersey (1600-1825), lists no. 72-115
Vol. Three - The South (1538-1825), lists no. 198-243
Vol. Four - Pennsylvania and Delaware (1641-1825), lists no. 116-197

The National Archives is the repository for most passenger lists. The Genealogy Section has catalogs describing the Archives' microfilm holdings. The staff can also provide copies of National Archives Trust Fund Form 81, which can be used to request a passenger list search. This form requires port and year of arrival.

Pamphlet File

The genealogy pamphlet file contains subject information and family information, usually of less than 15 pages.

The subject file has about 300 folders containing information on other libraries, societies, other state resources, forms, and general genealogy subject information. The family file contains over 2,000 folders including pages from family Bibles, family charts, and brief family sketches. The staff also includes material extracted from miscellaneous genealogy newsletters. Access to the family file is through an in-house listing entitled "Pamphlet File Listings in the Genealogy Room, State Library of Ohio." Patrons review this listing and request the files through the librarian. These files may be photocopied but they do not circulate.

Map and Family Charts

Over the years the Genealogy Section has collected many folio size maps and family charts. Many of the more fragile maps and charts are encapsulated. The maps have been numbered and placed in acid-free Hollinger boxes. They are listed by number and title in the back of the above pamphlet listing. Researchers may request the maps from the librarians. A sampling of the titles of some maps include: Franklin County, Ohio, 1883; Ohio Turnpike, 1821; Old Medina Cemetery; and Pickaway County Landowners, 1900. About 100 maps are in this collection.

The family charts have yet to be numbered and listed.

Name and Place Indexes

The Name Index is a card file showing each of the family genealogies with additional cards for each of the major allied families mentioned in the books. Books such as "Memorial Record of Western Kentucky" are also included. These cards provide general access to biographical information that would otherwise be overlooked.

The Place Index provides similar access to geographical localities. For example, the Index has cards showing Shenandoah County, Virginia--Marriages, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania--Land Warranties, 1850-1883, or Lytle Square, 1789-1964. The staff also inserts cards for selected titles containing information of genealogical value found in books in the regular collection. For example, there is a card showing "Revolutionary War (Medicine Men, List of)." This reference is in the book "Medical Men in the American Revolution," which is in the circulating collection.

Coats-of-Arms

The State Library has several sources for researching coats-of-arms and heraldry. Some of the sources include:

- Rolland's Illustrations to the Armorial General, J. B. Rietstap
- Armorial General, Arthur Charles Fox-Davies
- Bolton's American Armory, A Record of Coats of Arms . . . ., Charles Bolton

- o Burke's General Armory, various editions
- o Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History and the Peerage . . . .

Patrons are advised to visit the library to research these books.

Other State Resources and Standard Sources

Our collection emphasizes other states beside Ohio. For Connecticut, the Genealogy Section offers the microfilm Barbour Collection, which lists births, deaths, and marriages by towns. It has some of these records in book format for Connecticut as well as the series of books called "Vital Records of Massachusetts" and "Vital Records of Rhode Island." These books list births, deaths, and marriages by towns in these states to the year 1850.

The department also owns the Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland Archives. These usually contain early colonial records, marriages, military records, and newspaper abstracts.

"American Genealogical Biographical Index," New Series, is a massive 158 volume index that is being revised at the rate of two per year. The set is a major index to New England research materials such as the 1790 census, Revolutionary War records, the Boston Transcript, and family histories.

The next titles are known as standard research sources in genealogy, but all should be used with caution as to accuracy.

- o "Colonial Families of the United States of America . . . .," by George Mackenzie and N. O. Rhoades offers over 125,000 names in seven volumes of information on families of the colonial period.

- o "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England . . . ." by James Savage provides history for settlers before May 1692 in 4 volumes.

- o "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy . . .," by Frederick A. Virkus offers seven volumes of information on immigrants in America before 1750.

The Genealogical Publishing Company is publishing books that current genealogists consider the standard genealogy reference books of the future. The company has been extracting and reprinting family information from previously published sources. Titles include "English Origins of New England Families" First Series and Second Series. These are articles reprinted from "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register" showing immigrant origins in six volumes. "Genealogies of Mayflower Families" is a three-volume set containing over 250 articles reprinted from the same journal as above. Other titles in this publishing endeavor include:

- o Genealogies of Connecticut Families
- o Genealogies of Pennsylvania Families
- o Genealogies of Virginia Families
- o Pennsylvania Vital Records
- o Pennsylvania German Church Records
- o Maryland Genealogies
- o Virginia Land Records
- o Virginia Marriage Records
- o Virginia Military Records
- o Virginia Tax Records
- o Virginia Vital Records
- o Virginia Will Records
- o Genealogies of Kentucky Families.

Other Genealogical Resources Within The State Library of Ohio

Reference Department

Within the State Library of Ohio there are genealogical resources found in other departments. The Reference Department offers many useful genealogical resources.

"American Newspapers, 1821-1936, A Union List of Files Available . . .," by Winifred Gregory shows mainly library holdings of newspapers for the U.S. and Canada for the years indicated. Earlier years are discussed in "A History and Bibliography of Newspapers 1690-1820" by Clarence S. Brigham.

"Biography and Genealogy Master Index," by Miranda C. Herbert and Barbara McNeil states its purpose adequately in its subtitle "A Consolidated Index to More Than 3,200,000 Biographical Sketches in Over 360 Current and Retrospective Bio-

graphical Dictionaries." The eight volume 1981 edition has yearly updates. The 1981 to 1985 updates have been published as a five-year cumulation in five volumes adding more than 2,250,000 sketches. The library also has the yearly updates to the current year. This master index is the most comprehensive index to biographical information, leading to many of the standard biographical sources that are useful to genealogists researching a prominent ancestor. These books include:

- o Dictionary of American Biography
- o National Cyclopaedia of American Biography
- o Who Was Who in America,
- o All the "Who's Who" series.

Reference also has many specialized biographical sources such as:

- o Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971
- o Biographical Dictionary of the Federal Judiciary (Federal judges from 1789-1974)
- o Biographical Directory of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789
- o Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy
- o Dictionary of American Negro Biography
- o Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution.

These are just a few of the many biographic sources available in the Reference Department that are used to answer genealogy questions.

In the area of geography, there are several reference titles of value to genealogists. William R. Shepherd's "Historical Atlas" is a classic because it has a wealth of historic world maps covering 1450 BC to 1964. For instance, the book has a map of France in 1789 as well as England and Wales in 1832.

The Reference collection also has many useful gazetteers to locate cities or rivers. Two good world gazetteers in Reference are "The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World" and "Chambers World Gazetteer, An A-Z of Geographical Information."

Also available in Reference are several atlases helpful to the researcher. The one most used is the "Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide." This atlas has maps showing the counties and township divisions for the states as well as a directory

for each state listing all the towns, villages, and townships with much statistical information. The Genealogy Section has a copy of this atlas too. Other atlases found in the Reference Department used for research include:

- o The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War
- o Ohio County Maps and Recreational Guide
- o Rand McNally Road Atlas.

History is closely intertwined with genealogy. Thus, there are many historical reference sources that can be used in genealogical research. Thomas Harbottle's "Dictionary of Battles" would be of assistance in learning about certain battles and wars. Chronologies place events in history. Available in Reference are several titles such as "Chronology of World History, A Calendar of Principal Events from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1973" or "The Timetables of History, A Horizontal Linkage of People and Events."

Help in identifying diaries can be found by using "American Diaries: An Annotated Bibliography of Published American Diaries and Journals" (1492-1980). Many of the citations listed are found in genealogy sources and can provide a personal side to genealogy.

There are many dictionaries in the Reference Collection that supplement those found in the genealogy department. Foreign language dictionaries, especially Latin, can help translate unfamiliar words. Also helpful are books such as the "The Harper Dictionary of Foreign Terms." Legal dictionaries can be used to clarify terminology describing real estate or court procedures. Abbreviation dictionaries can explain others' "alphabet shortcuts." Medical dictionaries will define diseases and maladies.

Likewise, there are many directories in Reference that can be used to locate addresses for genealogists. The "Encyclopedia of Associations" is a guide to over 25,000 national and international organizations. Of particular interest to the genealogist is the section listing 380 veterans, hereditary, and patriotic organizations. There are listings for fraternal groups, ethnic, religious, and tourism organizations. Reference has many other directories that provide addresses to government agencies, colleges, newspapers, magazines, museums, and libraries.

Documents Department

There are publications of the U.S. government and the state of Ohio in the Documents Department of the State Library of Ohio which are used for genealogical inquiry.

The "American State Papers" is a federal document consisting of 38 volumes, 8 of which pertain to "Public Lands." The land grants and claims listed in the "Papers" are private claims. Individual claimants are indexed in the back of each volume and cumulatively in "Grassroots of America."

The DAR's "Annual Report to the Smithsonian Institution" is published as a Senate Document in the "U.S. Serial Set." The report is a listing of graves of Revolutionary War soldiers located by the DAR. Information includes the name of the soldier, birth and death, where he is buried, and his "service and additional facts." These reports were published from 1900 to 1974 and are arranged by state. Patricia Hatcher's book, "Abstracts of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots", provides a name index.

"Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre Americaine 1778-1783" is a U.S. government document which lists the names of soldiers and sailors from France who served in the American Revolution. The men are grouped by unit and their residence in France is given.

The "Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the Governor of the State of Ohio" gives the names of the officers of the Ohio National Guard and the date of enlistment. Sometimes their address and state or country of birth is given.

Biographical sketches of Ohio legislators in a given session of the General Assembly are printed in the:

- o Manual of Legislative Practice in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio (1890-1910)
- o Legislative Manual of the State of Ohio (1912-1920)
- o Ohio Legislative History (1909-26).

The Library of Congress and the National Archives publish other genealogical titles such as:

- o Guide to Records in the National Archives of the U.S. Relating to American Indians, Edward E. Hill

- o Polish Genealogy and Heraldry: An Introduction to Research, Janina W. Hoskins
- o Ward Maps of the U.S. Cities: A Selective Checklist of Pre-1900 Maps in the Library of Congress.

Besides these government sources for genealogists, there are many books in the State Library's regular book collection that can be used by genealogists to research American and European history, social customs, migration trails, or military history. Information of this type is always useful in supplementing genealogical research.

Genealogy Sources Located in Columbus

The State Library is conveniently located near six other state agencies with genealogical information.

- o The Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 65 S. Front Street, Room G-20, Columbus, Ohio 43215 has statewide births from 1908, deaths from 1937, and marriages after 1949.

- o The Auditor of State's Office at 1272 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43206 lists original and early Ohio land records.

- o The Ohio Adjutant-General's Office, Veterans Affairs, State House Annex, Room 11, Columbus, Ohio 43215 has some information on Ohio soldiers.

- o The Ohio Supreme Court Law Library at 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 has legal documents containing genealogical information.

- o The Ohio Department of Transportation, Map Sales, 25 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 is an excellent source for individual Ohio county and municipality outline maps and wall maps. Their maps are reasonably priced and available in various sizes.

- The Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 is another nearby research library. They are a major repository for early Ohio newspapers. Their holdings are described in "Guide to Ohio Newspapers 1793-1973, Union Bibliography of Ohio Newspapers . . . ," by Stephen Gutgesell and "Ohio Historical Society Ohio Newspaper Microfilm Catalog." The Ohio Historical Society also has extensive holdings for other Ohio city and county directories, which are listed in W. Louis Phillips' "City and County Directories at the Ohio Historical Society."

Two other local libraries with genealogical information are the Franklin County Genealogical Society located in the historic Harrison House at 570 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43216 and the Columbus Metropolitan Library, 96 S. Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

The national headquarters of Palatines to America has a library at Capital University, Renner Hall, Box 101, Columbus, Ohio 43209. They focus on ancestors from the Germanic regions of Europe.

Statewide Genealogy Facilities

The Ohio Network of American History Research Centers was established in 1974 to preserve Ohio's local records. There are seven Ohio districts each with a Research Center designated to assist in records managment. Many local government records contain information relevant to genealogy. These Centers should be checked whenever the records cannot be located at the county level. The Genealogy Section has holdings information for most of the Centers.

The Ohio Genealogical Society Library at 34 Struges Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio 44906 has an extensive Ohio research collection. Many of the local county chapters of the OGS also have libraries emphasizing county records.

The Western Reserve Historical Society Library, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 has over 100,000 volumes covering the U.S. with emphasis on states east of the Mississippi River.

In the southern end of the state, the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Library Square, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-2071 is a major genealogical source.

Throughout Ohio there are several Family History Centers connected to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Through these Centers there is access to the materials found in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah with its more than 5 million items.

Collection Development

Basically, the Genealogy Section buys almost everything of genealogical value if it pertains to Ohio. Printed material is preferred over microform materials. All the Ohio census microfilms and indexes have been purchased as they become available. The Genealogy Section is also selectively purchasing 1860 and 1870 census microfilm and indexes for states surrounding Ohio as funds become available. All publications published by the Ohio Genealogical Society and its county chapters will find their way into the collection either through purchase or donations. If material is reprinted, it will be purchased particularly if an index has been added or the original edition is in poor condition.

For the other states covered, the Genealogy Section purchases selectively to build its resources. Similar types of books such as marriages, deaths, births, wills, county histories, cemetery inscriptions, and tax lists are purchased.

Family genealogies are not purchased by the State Library due to budget restrictions. The Genealogy Section gladly accepts them as donations. In response to publishing announcements, the staff responds with a letter asking genealogists to consider a donation of their book to the library. Many of the older family histories that comprised the early core of the collection have deteriorated due to poor paper and use. Reprints of these older family histories are purchased when available.

Fortunately for genealogists, there is much more publishing activity in all areas of genealogy. Resources are being discovered and published; older works are being reprinted and indexed. Computers are playing a role as well. All such activity bodes well for libraries and genealogists alike.

Conclusion

This paper has gone into detail about the resources of the State Library's genealogy collection and its services. However, a brief overview is provided by the pamphlet "Genealogy, One of the Many Areas of Specialized Services Offered by the State Library of Ohio."

The State Library also publishes "County by County in Ohio Genealogy." This 1978 publication lists by county the Ohio resources according to type of material i.e. atlases, cemetery and death records, census microfilm, family-church-Bible records, county histories, marriages, miscellaneous records. Currently, this publication sells for $5. A revised edition is scheduled for release.

The State Library of Ohio

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